

**Epi Update for Friday, August 23, 2019**  
**Center for Acute Disease Epidemiology (CADE)**  
**Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH)**

Items for this week's Epi Update include:

- ***Candida auris* now temporarily reportable in Iowa**
- **Vaping-related illnesses reported among Iowa young adults**
- **HPV vaccination recommendations for adults**
- **In the news: Africa begins countdown to being polio free as Nigeria marks 3 years without disease**
- **In the news: The world before vaccines is a world we can't afford to forget**
- **In the news: Cases of vape-related lung damage rise to at least 153**
- **Infographic: Protect your preteen patients today with HPV vaccine**

***Candida auris* now temporarily reportable in Iowa**

*C. auris* is an emerging fungus that presents a serious global health threat. CDC recommends that all *Candida* isolates obtained from normally sterile sites (e.g., bloodstream, cerebrospinal fluid) be identified to the species level so initial treatment can be administered based on typical, species-specific susceptibility patterns. Identification of *C. auris* in a non-sterile body site is also significant because it can represent wider colonization, which poses a risk for transmission and infection control precautions.

*C. auris* can be misidentified as other types of fungi unless specialized laboratory technology is used. *C. auris* may be the true organism if the following results are given by your identification system:

- *Candida auris*
- *Candida famata*
- *Candida haemulonii*
- *Candida sake*
- *Rhodotorula glutinis*
- *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*
- *Candida* spp. (isolates where the species is attempted and results are inconclusive)

All laboratories should submit isolates from any site that include the above species to SHL for further characterization.

For questions about *C. auris* reporting, please contact the CADE HAI/AR team at 800-362-2736.

**Vaping-related illnesses reported among Iowa young adults**

Several states have recently reported cases of severe respiratory illness among teenagers and young adults with a history of vaping. Reported symptoms include cough, fatigue, dizziness, headache, vomiting and diarrhea, chest pain, and worsening difficulty breathing, sometimes requiring intensive care. A variety of vaping products associated with the illnesses have been reported.

Four cases of respiratory illness in young adults with a history of vaping have been reported to IDPH. The patients are young adults (early to mid-20s) from across Iowa who report vaping prior to becoming ill. These cases are still being investigated, but three patients have reported use of vaping products that contain THC.

Youth should be discouraged from using vaping and e-cigarette products of any kind as the long-term health impacts for youth using these products are unknown. Patients with a history of vaping who are experiencing breathing problems should seek medical care. Health care providers should ask patients with respiratory illness about the use of vaping and e-cigarette products.

Health care providers are asked to report severe respiratory illness in patients with a history of vaping or e-cigarette use to IDPH at 1-800-362-2736.

For more information, visit

[www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2019/s0821-cdc-fda-states-e-cigarettes.html](http://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2019/s0821-cdc-fda-states-e-cigarettes.html).

### **HPV vaccination recommendations for adults**

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) has released two new recommendations for HPV vaccination. First, catch-up vaccination is now recommended for all persons through age 26. This change harmonizes catch-up recommendations for both males and females. Second, shared clinical decision making regarding HPV vaccination is recommended for some adults aged 27-45. Catch-up vaccination is not recommended for all adults in this age group. Instead, clinicians should consider discussing HPV vaccination with persons who are most likely to benefit. HPV vaccination does not need to be discussed with most adults older than 26.

Adolescents remain the most important focus of HPV vaccination and recommendations for this age group have not changed. Routine HPV vaccination continues to be recommended at age 11-12, and is most effective when given before exposure to HPV.

For more information about the new HPV vaccination recommendations for adults, visit

[www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/68/wr/mm6832a3.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/68/wr/mm6832a3.htm).

### **In the news: Africa begins countdown to being polio free as Nigeria marks 3 years without disease**

[www.cnn.com/2019/08/21/health/africa-countdown-polio-eradication/index.html](http://www.cnn.com/2019/08/21/health/africa-countdown-polio-eradication/index.html)

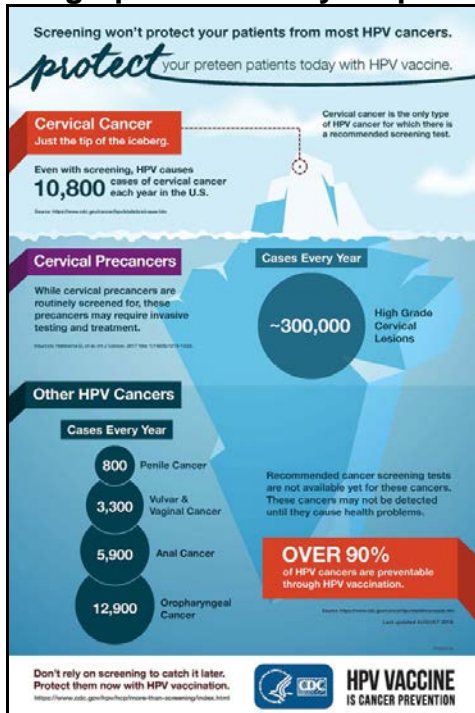
### **In the news: The world before vaccines is a world we can't afford to forget**

[www.nationalgeographic.com/culture/2019/08/cannot-forget-world-before-vaccines/](http://www.nationalgeographic.com/culture/2019/08/cannot-forget-world-before-vaccines/)

### **In the news: Cases of vape-related lung damage rise to at least 153**

[www.nbcnews.com/health/kids-health/cases-mysterious-vaping-related-illnesses-rise-least-127-n1044281](http://www.nbcnews.com/health/kids-health/cases-mysterious-vaping-related-illnesses-rise-least-127-n1044281)

## Infographic: Protect your preteen patients today with HPV vaccine



To view in full size, visit

[www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/hpv-important/more-than-screening-infographic.html](https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/hcp/hpv-important/more-than-screening-infographic.html).

**Have a healthy and happy week!**

Center for Acute Disease Epidemiology

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800-362-2736